BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1814. [NUMBER 1266.

Boyce, Kempt and Co.

WILL THIS DAY SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At their Rooms.

The Effects of an Officer deceased consisting of

An arab Saddle Horse with Bridle and Saddle.

A double Barrelled Gun,—Wearing Apparel, and Books.

Bombay, 7th September 1814.

Boyce, Kempt and Co.

THIS DAY WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

A few Casks of Hodgson's Pale Ale, & a few dozen of Madeira Wine to close a Concern.

Bombay, 7th September 1814.

Baxter Ferrar & Co.

Have received for Sale on Commission, an INVOICE of BOOKS, imported in the Ship Cumbrian, for and on account of *Messrs. Black, Parry and Co.* of London, and which were opened for Sale, at their Rooms, on Monday morning last. Priced, to cover their Prime Cost and Charges.

Being a Selection of Esteemed Works; a few Sets of most popular Novels, and Romances; lateſt Political and Periodical Publications, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 7th September 1814.

Advertisements.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS,

THAT the administration of the Estate of SULTANALLY the son of CHANDBHOY CURRIMBHOY, is granted by the Honble the Court of the Recorder to MARIAM BEEBEY FATIMBOY and BABOOJEE SADUCKBHOY who authorized MEYABHOY FUTTULLA and BALCRUSTNA SEEVAJEE PURVOE by their power of attorney executed in Surat dated the sixth July last to receive such debts as are due to the Estate and to Pay whatever is justly due by the Estate. The attornies therefore request all Persons that are indebted to the Estate to pay them and for which they will execute such release as may be required.—dated sixth September 1814.

The Mark of
MEYABHOY FUTTULLA,
BALCRUSTNA SEWAJEE.

A CARD.

AND say that the same be not paid as you posseſs her Eſtate, &c.

If you are fully satisfied that the money will finally loſt by NASSERWANJEE'S failure, I should advise you to sign the proposal or authorize.

Leave the settlement and I will indorse the alteration of the Truſtees, you, will get the quarter at any time.

Bombay, 7th September 1814.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, September 7, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right H'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE 26TH AUGUST, 1814.

The following Promotion is ordered to take place in the Battalion of Artillery in consequence of the death of Lieutenant Fireworker Peter Jenkins on the 22nd instant.

Battalion of Artillery.

Senior acting Lieutenant Fireworker Joseph Walker to be Lieutenant Fireworker, vice Jenkins deceased, date of rank,—23d August 1814.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29TH AUGUST 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers; a Committee, to assemble on the 30th instant, for the examination of the accounts of the Agent for Clothing, and to adjust the off-reckoning Fund for the year 1813.

Colonel Samuel Wilson,—President.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Morris, and J. A. Pelly Esq. Deputy Mil. Paymaster General. } Members.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH, Sc. to Govt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—September 2d, Ship Pembroke, Captain George Ross, from Calcutta.

Ditto Grab Ship Hamoody returned into the Harbour in consequence of bad weather.

SAILED.—4th Ditto Grab Brig Sallamty Savoy, Syrang Bhaya Dewa, to Bengal.

EUROPE DEATHS.

At Southampton, on the 15th January, Frederick William Spry, Major General in the British service, and Maréchal de Camp in Portugal. He died at the early age of 44, his latter illness being occasioned by the fatigue he underwent in the Peninsula. He commenced his military career at Bombay with the 77th Regiment, and distinguished himself on various services in which that gallant and veteran Regiment was employed; particularly in Mysore and Wynaad, and against the Polygars. He commanded the 3d Portuguse Brigade, and was present in almost every action, and mounted the breach of St. Sebastian at the head of his Brigade. He was a favourite with the Duke of Wellington, who made a particular request of Marshal Beresford, to give him a Brigade, on his arrival in Portugal. He had the honor to receive the thanks of Parliament repeatedly for his services. He was truly an ornament to his profession, and beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. He justly rank'd amongst the many distinguished Officers, whose experience in India has proved so beneficial, during our arduous contest.

At Exmouth, Lieut. Colonel Thomas Munn, of the Bombay Establishment.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

☞ We regret that topics of superior intereſt again interfere with our inserting the letter of a *private correspondent*. We would willingly have returned it, last week, had we known where to address it, as we really do not feel ourselves justified in recurring to a subject on which, we fear, we have already dilated too much.

We have been favored by Humphry Drake's letter.—G. P's account of himself has also come to hand; at present, we hope to be able to insert them in our next, and here, perhaps, it may not be amiss to request our friends would oblige us by sending their favours on a friday or saturday as by their so doing we can make our arrangements accordingly.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1814.

NO Ship coming either from England or the Gulph has cheered our sight during the last week, neither has any account reached us of the Elk's arrival at Madras, where she was first expected to touch. In the absence therefore of more recent intelligence from Europe we have made some interesting extracts from the very latest papers, for the loan of which we are indebted to a very kind friend. Among them will be found an interesting article relative to Norway. The French Journals it will be also seen teem with anecdotes tending to degrade the character of Buonaparté, but, as we before observed, the greater part should be received with caution.

Thinking it might be interesting to some of our readers we have inserted in a subsequent column two paragraphs; the one shewing the present charges, at Paris, for the necessaries of life, and the other the easy rate at which an English Family might live in Amiens in 1802.

We are led to understand that the Cumbrian, of this port, will sail from hence, if possible, on the 20th Instant.

English Extracts.

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF OLDENBURGH.

In her Person her imperial Highness is about the middle-size, with a handsome face, and an expressive eye, fair complexion, and about twenty-six years of age. In her manners she is polished in the extreme, being in conversation soft, persuasive, and even eloquent. Her object in visiting this country is principally for her health, by the advice of the most eminent physicians on the Continent; they hoping that the change of air, and the elegant society of a British Court, might tend to dispel an almost fixed melancholy which had taken possession of her Highness, since the demise of that illustrious and highly esteemed Prince, her husband, who lost his life in consequence of too rigidly attending, by a daily personal visitation of sick or wounded prisoners: it was a malignant fever he caught which terminated his existence in eleven days. During the last four days of the Duke's life, his amiable consort would suffer no one to be about his person but herself, she executed the office of nurse, by administering every medicine and cordial. During these four days and nights she never quitted his bed-side.—When life was found to be extinct she gave herself up to unutterable grief, which brought on a succession of fainting fits, and they reduced her to an extremity?—Roused at last to a sense of her situation, by the attention of her relatives, she became feelingly alive to the welfare of her two children, and summoned resolution enough to bear with fortitude the severe trial. This change was effected principally by her brother, the Emperor, Alexander, who is excessively fond of her. The Duchess has been a widow 14 months; she constantly wears black ostrich feathers affixed to a simple head-dress, the style *a-la-Grec*.

At the Carlton House Concert she was so much affected by the music, that she burst into tears; and on her return to her Hotel had one of her usual fits. Music her Highness has an unconquerable aversion to; it brings on a train of ideas which act powerfully upon her nerves. Among the marks of attention she has received in her short sojourn here, none have made so deep an impression as the reception she met with from the Queen; she was absolutely fascinated by the endearing condescension of her Majesty, it has been the topic of conversation ever since.

Her Highness's suite consists of 39 domestics, of whom four only are English; none of the males are at all acquainted with the English or French languages; they wear an uniform of green and silver, which is the Court livery. So rigidly tenacious are the Russians who guard the entrance to the Duchess's sittingroom (two of them), that they refused to admit the Duke of Clarence, without a special order from their mistress. The Duchess has brought only one of her sons with her, named the Prince Alexander Oldenburgh; he is two years and a half old. The other son is left under the Emperor Alexander's protection, who intends bringing him over to this country in the event of a speedy cessation of hostilities. The Prince Alexander is under the immediate tuition of the Prince Gagarin, a Nobleman, about 40 years of age, who received his education at Oxford. The nurse to young Alexander is an English woman, who has been a domestic in the Imperial family for upwards of 30 years. The Grand Duchess uses no art in the adornment of her person; neither perfumes nor flowers are suffered to be introduced in any of the apartments; she cannot bear the scent of them; her fortune is about 200,000 roubles per annum.

Her Imperal Highness on landing at Sheerness from the Jason frigate, commanded by the Honourable Captain King, bestowed many munificent tokens of gratitude on the officers and ship's company, in return for the attention shewn her. The Princess presented the Captain with a ring worth 300; and to each of the other officers a ring of 100 guineas value. To the wife of one of the sailors, she presented a broach of eighty guineas value, and she directed 300 ducats to be divided amongst the crew. To Mrs. Lobb the wife of the commissioner she presented a broach set round with brilliants worth 120 guineas.

Lucien Buonaparté has obtained leave to take up his residence near Rome. His seat near Worcester is offered for sale.

THE ISLAND OF ELBA, THE PLACE OF BONAPARTE'S RETREAT,

The Island of Elba is situated in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Tuscany (called by the French Etruria), from which it is distant four leagues, and the Island of Corsica, from whence it is distant ten leagues. Its form is nearly triangular, and its extent about 20 leagues. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants, distributed in several towns and villages, of which the principal are Porto Ferrajo, Porto Longone, Capolibri, Rio, Marciano, and Campo. The climate is warmer than that of Tuscany, but by the seabreeze the heat is rendered more supportable. There is no river in the island, but an abundance of springs. It contains a celebrated iron mine. The island is covered by a number of mountains, but has also several plains of considerable extent, amongst which is that of Laccona, which offers a vast field for agricultural speculations. Buonaparté may therefore turn farmer, and at length produce some benefit to mankind by the result of his agricultural experiments, particularly as the soil is very fertile, and there is great room for improvements in cultivation. It produces grapes, citrons, oranges and several other fruits, and is supposed to be capable of rearing almost any of the products of other countries. The mountains are also covered with trees, and the island is peculiarly rich in mines of every species, nature appearing to have accumulated here all the treasure of mineralogy. There is likewise a fishery on the coast from which the inhabitants derive much advantage and the island possesses the means of carrying on or becoming the *entrepot* of a lucrative commerce. Porto Ferrajo, which is the capital, has a harbour capable of receiving ships of the line, though the entrance is, by some winds, rendered dangerous. It contains a population of about 5000 persons.—This island is the Botany Bay of Tuscany, being the place to which minor felons were transported from that Grand Duchy.

The following letter from a Gentleman in France is interesting:—

"*Coast of France, Wednesday, April 13.*

"On Saturday last Buonaparté was still at Fontainbleau; he would not move without his wife and child; these the Emperor of Austria would not consent should join him from Blois, where they still were. Buonaparté remained with about 3000 troops, chiefly Poles, who continued with him, ignorant of what reception they might meet with from their old Master, the Emperor of Russia; to whom, when their fears were made known, I hear he sent a pardon to them without reserve. It was therefore expected that he would be on Monday last nearly, if not quite, deserted.

"The Emperor of Russia has gained the hearts of the country most completely, by his mild, liberal conduct; and if no demand is made on France as a reimbursement, which seems the general fear, the Allies will be deified. The Russians keep the most exact discipline at Paris. A lady was passing along the Pont de Jena when a Russian soldier caught a gold chain to which a watch was suspended, from round her neck—she complained immediately to an officer near; the man was pointed out, the Officer drew his sword and ran the man through the body instantly; recovered the chain, &c. and delivered them to the complainant; an eye witness mentioned the fact to me last night.

(*Bell's Mess. April 18th*).

Compliment a la Francaise.—When the Emperor of Russia (says a French Paper), visited, three days ago, the hospital of La Salpetriere, his Majesty addressed words full of kindness to all those who had the happiness to approach him. One of the *Sisters*, who was shewing this Monarch some patients, mad through love, said, "Sire, there would be many more such in France, were you to remain here."

The Emperor of Austria returned on the 17th to Paris, after an interview with his ill-fated daughter, the Archduchess Louisa Maria, at the Little Trianon, the favourite summer retreat of their relative, the still more unfortunate Maria Antoinette. From the term *heroic deforcament*, used by a Paris Paper speaking of this Princess, we apprehend a divorce is in contemplation. Her marriage with Bonaparté was never sanctioned by the Pope, and it is now intimated that it was forced. Indeed, it never has been regarded in any light but that of a political sacrifice.

The Provisional Government of France have passed a decree, ordering a considerable reduction in the army, and to discontinue all works for the defence of fortresses, except such as are necessary in common times.

Among the *detenues* in France, whose absence from this country has been so long regretted, and who may now be expected to find their way home, there is one class that will be particularly welcome—*the guineas*.

A lovely girl landed on Wednesday at Dover. She had been eleven years a prisoner. On touching the free land of Albion, she knelt, burst into tears of unexpressible joy, and was carried, fainting, from the shore.

For three months past valuables of all kinds have been sent away from Paris, not only by the orders of Buonaparté, but by individuals. Jewels, plate, gold, pictures, books, &c. have been sent off in all directions, but chiefly to Brest and other port towns, as to places of safety.

The two frigates which last sailed from St. Maloes, it is said, conveyed off a large treasure under instructions from Buonaparté.

Buonaparté's Mameluke:—This faithful servant of the fallen tyrant, after sharpening his sword with great care, entered Buonaparté's chamber, and addressed him in words to this effect:—"Sir, after what has happened, of course you will not choose to live: I have brought you my sword. Will you use it yourself, or shall I pass it through your body? I am ready to obey your commands." Napoleon answered, that neither of these alternatives was necessary. Neither." exclaimed the Mameluke, in surprise, :" what, can you endure life after such a reverse? Then I pray you to dispatch me with the same weapon, or dismiss me from your service, for I will not live under such disgrace"—and he haughtily left the room.

When the dethroned Tyrant was asked if h wished to select any particular place for his retreat, he immediately said, that he should prefe

either England or Elba. We mentioned in our last, that Buonaparté told Baron Wissenbergh that he should amuse himself in his retreat by studying mathematics, and that he shewed him a book which he had been reading, saying, he had begun his studies already. The book which he shewed the Baron was *Muscheroni sur la Geometrie du Compas.*

The proprietors of several journals had been stripped of the whole, or part of their property, by Buonaparte's police; the *Journal de l'Empire* has recovered its rights by a decree of the Provisional Government; the others will soon recover their's. The tyranny of Buonaparté extended to all kinds of property; nothing escaped his avarice and cupidity; he covered every thing, he seized every thing; the most sacred institutions were not secure from his usurpations.

One of the most useful and prosperous establishments in Paris was that of St. Perrine, for old people of 70, of both sexes; it was managed with equal prudence, economy, and liberality; and from eleven persons, with which it began, it had, in seven or eight years, increased to 220, wholly by the vigilant management of its founders. Well the same man who said, "there are in France some happy people who live on their estates, with 30,000 or 40,000 francs per annum: I shall get at them." This man envied the happiness of the old people at St Perrine, and the founder of the establishment the honour of having erected it. He took it from him without discussing his rights, or regarding his remonstrances, turned it into an hospital, and reduced to distress persons, many of whom were connected with the first families in France; took from him even his furniture, his plate, his income in Government securities, and turned him out of a house which he hired for his own abode.—The founder had the dangerous courage to complain. He was prosecuted in various ways; he was without resources, and being ill, was refused a bed in an hospital—he who had founded one for 200 victims of the revolution. It was not enough for the tyrant. Mr. Duchayle was taken from the asylum a friend had afforded him, and privately thrown into prison, upon straw, with no food except bread and water; and had not the victorious and protecting arms of the Allies revenged humanity, and restored France to liberty and justice, we cannot say what fate was in reserve for him.

—(Journal de Paris April 12)
(Bell's Mess. 25th do.)

CONVENTIONAL TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The great basis of the Conventional Treaty is the restoration of the ancient system of Europe, for though the Treaty only stipulates for a Suspension of Arms by Sea and Land, it lays the ground of this antient system, by reducing France to what it was in the year 1792. France, from the year 1792 to the present time, has been the only spoiler of Europe; and to divest France of her spoils is to throw into a common heap, (whence every one may again take his own) what the several kingdoms of Europe have lost. There can therefore be but one intention on the part of the Allied Sovereigns,—for after having so long and so well fought for the general independence, it would be to libel their approved and experienced generosity to suspect them of any partial, and still less, of any selfish and exclusive views.

The principal point of interest to Englishmen is, what will be the probable disposal of the French Colonies, all of which are in our possession. In the conferences which occurred between Lord Aberdeen, Count Metternich, and the French Agent, whilst the Allied Armies were yet upon the Rhine, the Ministers of the Allied Powers are made to say, that England was rich in what she had taken during the war, and with her characteristic generosity she was willing to pay for peace. This declaration, however, seemed to be as little relished at home as the celebrated Declaration of the first of December, and though the English Government would not disavow its Allies, nor their promises in its name, there appeared to be no intention, or at least no wish, to execute them. The truth is, that these Colonies have been so long in our possession as to have become almost nationalized, and the capital, with which their trade and cultivation are carried on, is exclusively our own. It is no just subject of surprise, therefore, that we should feel a reluctance in surrendering them, and that the wishes of the people should herein correspond with the views of the Government.

There are several other reasons which should induce our Plenipotentiaries to hesitate, before they divest our country of what we have so well earned, and since our possession, so industriously, and at such expence, cultivated and cherished. In any future war, the best half of our fleets would be occupied in the blockading or capture of these colonies, and our trade would suffer very materially by the privateers harboured in their ports. An enemy's colony is an enemy's sea fortress, and the siege and capture of them cost a heavy expence in the necessary wear and tear of fleets, in long voyages, and on blockading stations. In peace moreover, these colonies are necessarily rivals to our own planters and merchants, and as the rate of foreign labour and cultivation is very much below our own, so the foreign coloniſt can invariably undersell us, and thereby have the advantage in the Continental market. These points are, therefore, worth some consideration, though we do not wish them to be considered as conclusive. It is of so much importance to the well being of a country that it should have proper objects and means of industry, of commerce, and of trade, that we would not wish to deprive even France of them; & if ships, commerce, and colonies, are necessary to her comforts, as we believe they are, let her possess them, and let us trust rather to our own strength than to the weakness of our enemies for our future safety. All we intend to assert is, let us not forget our safety even amidst our generosity, and let us not by an imprudent liberality lay the ground-work of future regret—It is now in our power to have a solid peace, and to take the best securities for its maintenance and long continuance. France will never be weak as long as she keeps her conscription, and this is not yet abolished.

We must here express our astonishment at an article which we have read in some of the Papers, but which we cannot persuade ourselves, even momentarily, to believe. The paragraph to which we are alluding states, and states, as if by authority, that the King of France has signified it as his wish to the emigrant Nobles, that they should not as *yet* return to France. He has named Talleyrand as his Minister, who under existing circumstances is perhaps the fittest person in the French nation, and he has admitted, not merely to amnesty, but even encouragement and friendship, some of the most notorious Jacobins of the French Senate. Very far be it from us to endeavour to revive feelings & recollections which we hope are extinguished for ever; but it is to us a subject of some astonishment, that Carnot, the inventor of the Conscription, should still be continued as the Engineer General of France. There are some Members, however, still more obnoxious to every honest feeling than Carnot, whose acknowledged abilities may perhaps, render his continuance necessary.

But are Savary, and General Hulin, to continue as Senators, and to be allowed to approach the throne of the Bourbons, after having not merely assisted, but acted as the principals, in the murder of the Duke d'Enghien?—Whatever prudence may be necessary in France, there is no cause for observing any of this reserve in the English press, and therefore we have no hesitation in saying, that the King of France will find himself in possession of a thorny crown, and of a nugatory power, unless he divest himself as speedily as possible of some of the former Officers of the Napoleon Regime.

There appears to be one defect in the Conventional Treaty; it stipulates indeed for the evacuation of France by the armies of the Allied Sovereigns, but it does not fix any time within which such evacuation is to be made. This is a neglect which peculiarly concerns England, as by the Treaties between us and the Allied Sovereigns our subsidies are to continue as long as the armies are on foot. But these subsidies (for four Sovereigns and three hundred thousand men) are very heavy, and it is in vain to expect that any of the War Taxes can be removed, till the general return of the armies to their own country shall finally terminate the state of war.

A Conventional Treaty, being merely a particular Treaty in the nature of a preliminary one contains nothing relative to the general settlement of Europe; this will be a long and weighty business, and will probably occupy the whole summer. The main difficulty will be the settlement of Germany, so many Powers and so many interests being concerned—It is a matter of conjecture, whether it will not remain nearly as it is.

(Bell's Mess. May 2d.)

DUTCH MAIL.

LEGHORN, APRIL, 16.

Private letters from Rome contain the following details with regard to the Ex-Queen of Etruria:—

"Queen Maria Louisa of Bourbon, Infanta of Spain, late Regent of Etruria, is at present in Rome; it was on the 19th of January last, that the King of Naples ordered her to be set at liberty from the Convent, where she had been detained thirty months without permission to communicate with any one whatsoever. This incredible treatment on the part of Napoleon, had for its object to get rid of the payment of a sum of 400,000 francs, which had been arbitrarily assigned to her in compensation: 1st. for the Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla: 2d. for Tuscany, which had been given her by Charles IV. of Spain, her father, in consideration for the cession made by him of Louisiana, which Napoleon afterwards sold to the United States of America for the sum of 80 millions of francs."

FRENCH PAPERS.

We learn from Magdeburg, that General Lemarrois, the commandant, after receiving dispatches from the Provisional Government had transmitted his adhesion and that of his garrison, which was in a good state, and consisted of about 15,000 men. He had cocluded an armistice with General Tauenzien, who commanded the blockading corps.

The era of revealments has arrived; anecdotes are every day published, which people durst hardly whisper formerly.

Upon Buonaparte's return from Moscow, on a sudden the whim seized him of making up matters with the Pope and terminating ecclesiastical affairs after his own way. He suddenly repaired to Fontainbleau, and feigning the most affectionate and even pious sentiments, he conjured his virtuous prisoner to yield to his ardent prayers. Pius VII. who knew him well, replied merely with one word—*comædia.* Buonaparté finding himself unmasked, flew into a violent passion, and forgot common decency so far as to strike the Pope; but the Holy Father, with the same calmness and coolness of resigned virtue, merely answered him in one word, *tragœdia.*

Buonaparte was often in the habit of using menaces even to the principal officers of his army. One of these, well known for his intrepidity, replied to him one day, "I fear you as little as I do a cannon-ball."

COMPIEGNE, MAY 1.

As soon as the arrival of the King here was known at Paris, a crowd of persons of distinction hastened to pay their respects to his Majesty. The Prince of Benevento arrived at four this morning; he was admitted at the King's levee, and had a very long conference with his Majesty.

In the course of the day the Duchess d'Angouleme visited the various apartments of the place, which is magnificently furnished.

At four in the afternoon the Emperor of Russia arrived in a single carriage without any retinue, and accompanied only by his first Aide-de-Camp, General Chernicheff. He was received at the foot of the staircase by the Prince of Conde, who, in spite of his great age and all the fatigues of an active life, still enjoys perfect health. His Serene Highness conducted the Emperor Alexander to the King's apartments, where the two monarchs embraced with warmth. They had a long conversation together, which displayed the most affectionate regard, and the most perfect confidence.

The Emperor then traversed the gallery to pay a visit to the Prince of Conde, and was every where followed by shouts of "Vive Alexander! Vivent nos genereux Allies!" Marshals Marmont, Ney, and Moncey, formed his train. On his return, one of the market-women came up to the Emperor, and begged permission to embrace him. His Majesty smiling complied with a very good grace.

All the inhabitants of Compiegne who were admitted into the apartments were permitted to walk round their Majesties table during dinner. The Emperor of Russia was seated between the King and the Duchess d'Angouleme; and during the repast it was easy to see the tender interest with which that august Princess inspired him. Prince Lichtenstein, who had arrived soon after the Emperor Alexander, had the honour to dine with the Sovereigns. The company was very numerous, and among others we remarked the Prince of Benevento, and Marshals Moncy, Ney, and Marmont.

The Emperor Alexander set off on his return to Paris at nine o'clock. His Majesty declined any escort.

PARIS, MAY 3.

Yesterday, about five in the afternoon, his Majesty Louis XVIII. arrived at the boundaries of the department of the Seine. His carriage, preceded and followed by detachments of cavalry, was surrounded by a number of Marshals; among whom we remarked Marshals Moncey and Ney.

By order of the Chevalier Dubos, Sub-perfect of St. Denis, a tent had had been prepared between Stains and Carges, on the boundary of the department.

The Council General, and the Council of the Prefecture of the department of the Seine, having at their head the Prefect, the Mayors, Municipal Councils, Clergy, &c. were there assembled. The whole population of the Canton had repaired to this spot, in the hope of seeing their Sovereign. Their wishes were at last gratified; the King's carriage was perceived: by a spontaneous movement, they dart from the tent, and the Prefect presents himself at the door of the carriage. With what emotion do all eyes endeavour to recognize the traits of this august Sovereign; time has respected them: but how greatly was that emotion increased on seeing seated by his Majesty's side that charming Princess, who belongs to us on so many accounts, and who will henceforth constitute the pride and happiness of France.

The discourse delivered by the Prefect, and often interrupted by the expression of the public joy, could only faintly paint to his Majesty all the happiness which his presence inspired. What stronger proof could be given of this, than the pleasing disorder which every where reigned?—Magistrates, Ecclesiastics, Citizens, Soldiers, all eagerly pressed around the vehicle which carried the destinies of France. The King then, in truth, took possession of his capital, when he entered upon the territory of the department of the Seine.

His Majesty appeared deeply sensible of those spontaneous testimonies of affection which could not be suppressed. Shouts a thousand times repeated of "*Vive le Roi! Vive notre Pere!* scarcely permitted us to hear the answer of his Majesty, whose emotion added still more to the effect of this touching spectacle.

It was thus amidst the crowds which pressed around his carriage, that the King entered the town of St. Denis, where he was received by the civil and military authorities, with the Mayor at their head.

When he left S. Denis to go to St. Ouen, where he was to sleep, it was a gratifying spectacle to see these good villagers return to their homes, happy at having seen their Sovereign, and at carrying with them to their cottages the hope of repose and of peace, which the Bourbons must for ever fix amongst us.

At a quarter to six, his Majesty arrived at the Castle of St. Ouen, where he received the felicitations of the principal Bodies of the State, and where he will pass the night. The National Guard did duty at the Castle, conjointly with the Guard of Honour, and the gendarmerie of Paris.

MILAN APRIL 22.—The news of the great events at Paris caused in this city a sudden revolution which had most fatal consequences. It broke out on the 20th. The populace proceeding to the house of the Minister of France, M. de Prena, a Piedmontese by birth, was dragged into the public square, and tormented in the most cruel manner before he was put to death. They sacked the Senate House, insulted the Senators, and demanded the heads of the Ministers. They called out particularly for the Minister of the Conscription, M. Amori, who being informed of it made his escape. What rendered the populace furious against the first body of the State, was, that M. Paradise and Candolo, ex-apothecaries, were at the head of a cabal, which, in an extraordinary sitting of the 17th, had demanded Prince Eugene as King. The register in which the demand was written was torn, and the Municipality, united to the majority of the Senate, sent a Deputation to the Allied Sovereigns, to reject the Viceroy. From that moment calm appears to be restored, a provisional government has been formed, and the Electoral Bodies convoked. Prince Eugene is at Mantua, with a few faithful followers.

From Turin we learn, that Prince Borghese has been obliged to hide himself. The fermentation of the capital was at its height; he escaped from their fury.

(Cour. May 7th).

MONDAY MAY 9, 1814.

It will be seen by the French Papers, which now arrive daily amongst us with the regularity of our own Mails, that the general enthusiasm of the French people, upon the return of their antient Sovereigns is rather increasing than abating; and that all the antient Jacobins (of which there are still too many remaining) are getting into such ill popular favour, as to diminish the former apprehensions of their exciting any new troubles upon the departure of the Allies. We Hope, and confidently trust, therefore, that there is no just foundation for the report, that the King of France had deemed it necessary to request the Allied Sovereigns to suffer their troops to remain in France till his affairs were become better settled, and his friends, and his enemies, more distinctly known.

The private correspondence from Paris is full of complaints of the excess of these foreign troops; and their very number and condition, even presuming them to be under the best state of discipline, is very ill suited to a state of peace and order. We trust, therefore, that the arrival of the King in Paris will be the signal for a general order from the Allied Sovereigns, that their armies shall return to their respective territories, and that France, after so many years of war, and of iron tyranny, shall at length fully and effectually return to the enjoyment of peace, regular laws, and a liberty limited only by the necessity of civil government.

It will appear by some of the accounts from Paris, that there is even a report of the Senate being about to resign, as they find themselves unequal to supporting their places under the double burthen of the distrust of the Monarch and popular odium. It is very much to be wished, that many of the most obnoxious individuals in this Senate should be compelled (by any thing short of despotic power) to recede from their present honourable station; but no considerate man can wish that the Senate itself should resign, as such resignation would at once terminate the present Constitutional Liberty of the French. The Senate is a necessary Member of this Constitution, and the Monarchy without it would shortly become either a tyranny, or be converted into a Republic.

The General Treaty of Peace seems to be at present proceeding very slowly, not, indeed, by reason of any impediments, but that all the parties concerned, Ministers as well as their Sovereigns, seem more disposed to partake in the general festival of joy and congratulation, than to occupy themselves in the more grave and serious business of Negotiation. France is at present a perfect fair; and in a very few days England will become the same, as the Allied Sovereigns are immediately expected amongst us. Forty or fifty years hence we shall have a more magnificent tale to repeat to the rising generation of that day, than the oldest amongst us can now boast of.

Many of our village ale-houses in the most distant parts of the kingdom still bear the sign of the Three Crowned Kings, who visited this country in the reign of Queen Anne, and who, by a popular error amongst us, are vulgarly termed the Kings of Brentford. Two Emperors and a King are now about to visit us, and the circumstances under which they come will not fail to render them welcome. We believe this one wish is common to every one,—that our own excellent Monarch was possessed of that state of sanity and recollection, which should enable him to participate in the common joy.

The Coronation of the King of France, which is to take place at Rheims, will probably be deferred till the return of the Allied Sovereigns from England, and it is expected, that our own Prince Regent and Royal Family will accompany the Monarchs thither. The marriage of the Princess Charlotte will perhaps follow; upon which occasion, the festival will be transferred again from France to England, so that the whole of the coming summer will form but a continued holiday; and never surely had the whole civilized world more just occasion to rejoice, and to be grateful to the Giver of all Blessings.

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In another part of this paper will be found the details of the entre of Louis XVIII. into Paris. The following are additional particulars :—

Paris May 5,—Madame Blanchard alighted at half-past five with her balloon at Gonesse ; but the strength of the wind was such, that neither she nor the two soldiers who were present were able to hold the machine, so that she was obliged to let it follow its own direction.

Yesterday his Majesty Louis XVIII. went to the chapel of the Thuilleries, through the terrace which leads thither from the great pavillion. The terrace of the garden was covered with spectators, who raised long continued shouts of joy. His Majesty stopped some time, and bowed to the Public ; he then entered the Tribune, and heard Mass. Their Royal Highnesses Monsieur and the Duke de Berri were on his right ; on his left the Duchess of Angouleme. On his leaving the chapel the same applause was renewed, and his Majesty saluted all the persons who were present.

Lord Wellington has arrived at Paris. His Lordship assisted yesterday at the review, where he was between Lord Castlereagh and the Honourable Wellesley Pole.

General Stewart gave yesterday a brilliant fete at the Hotel Montesquieu rue de Frejus. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia were to have been present.

Tuesday, after dinner, the King went to visit their Majesties the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Russia. On returning, his Majesty passed through the place Louis 15th, in the midst of the loudest acclamations of an immense crowd, who had assembled there to see some fireworks.

A Private letter from Paris, May 4, says—"The grand entry of his Majesty Louis XVIII. into this city took place yesterday. The particulars you will find correctly detailed in the French papers. The reception of his Majesty surpassed the warmest expectations of his friends, especially after what had passed the morning before. As the Duke de Berry was reviewing the late Guards of Honour early on Monday in the Bois de Boulogne, part of them cried "Long live Louis XVIII." and the rest, "Long live Napoleon I"

The Duke immediately rode among the latter, and addressed them in a speech which could not be heard by the spectators, but which produced the desired effect on the troops ; for at the close of it he took off his hat and waved it, crying "Long live Louis XVIII." and was instantly followed by those who had previously displayed their partiality for Napoleon. Notwithstanding this some apprehensions were entertained that the unanimity of the welcome might be disturbed by similar partial explosions of party spirit ; but happily nothing of the kind happened. Joy of the most enthusiastic nature beamed in every countenance among the people, and the soldiery, with the exception of the old foot imperial Guard, who maintained a cold but respectful silence. A petition is sent round for signatures, demanding the removal of the present Senate."—Other letters that we have seen do not speak in the same terms of the joy that prevailed. They say that there was a great mixture of discontent and gloom.

The following important articles are extracted from the *Morning Chronicle* :—

"When we stated some time ago that there had been considerable cabal and intrigue in the settlement of the Crown of France, on the ancient family, this was denied by the *Courier* ; we had the fact at the time on good authority, and we have it now confirmed by letters of the best character from Paris recently received. A party of the Marshals had actually an interview with the Emperor of Russia, and proposed to his Imperial Majesty that the Crown should be settled on the King of Rome, and that the Empress Louisa should be appointed Regent.—To this the magnanimous Alexander replied in the spirit which has uniformly marked his conduct, that he was only desirous of seeing the French decide for themselves, and to see their wish emanate from the most legitimate existing organ, which he took the Senate and Legislative Body to be ; if then this proposition should come from that body, it would be perfectly agreeable to the Allied Powers. M. Talleyrand heard of this conference, and of the answer of the Emperor. He instantly convened the leading men of the Senate and Legislative Body, and represented to them the imperious necessity of preserving the nation from a Military Government, and that the way to do this was to declare for Louis XVIII. and call him & his family, on the offer of a free Representative Constitution to the country. He was thus beforehand with the Marshals, and in this manner the new settlement of the Crown was determined.

"We have the satisfaction of being able to say, upon unquestionable authority, that the ex-Empress was most desirous of following the fortunes of her husband ; and that she resisted all the attempts that were made to persuade her to abandon him. At length she was told, decisively, that she could not be permitted to accompany him, and she was forced to yield to the State Policy which separated her and her Son from Buonaparté for ever. It is honourable to the natural constancy of the sex that the separation was not her voluntary act."

By an article from Milan we learn, that on the news arriving there of the great events at Paris, the people immediately assembled and demanded the heads of Buonaparté's Ministers, one of whom, M. de Prina, the Minister of Finance, they seized and put to death ; the rest escaped. Beauharnois, whom a party in the Senate wished to proclaim King, fled to Mantua with a few adherents, and the Senate was compelled to disperse. The electoral College then assembled and drew up a requeſt, to be presented to the Allied Powers, for a Conſtitution to comprise the entire independence of the new Italian State which is to represent the Kingdom of Italy, an Hereditary Monarchy, a free Conſtitution, the division of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Powers, the absolute independence of latter, the liberty of the press, and commerce, and the responsibility of Ministers.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—When the Duke de Berri recently passed through Rouen, his first inquiry of the Chief Municipal Officer was, if there were any prisoners in that town ? The Mayor answered, there were not less than sixty young men, who, as Conscripts, had been torn from their families, and were to have been marched in irons to join Napoleon's army. The Prince ordered their immediate enlargement. In the evening, his Highness went to the Theatre, and, after the Play of *Henry IV.* the curtain reascending, discovered the whole groupe of liberated Conscripts on their knees, surrounded by their fathers, mothers, and other relatives, invoking blessings on the House of Bourbon, in which they were joined by the whole audience, who had burst in to tears of delight, at a scene so interesting and unexpected!

A mail from St. Sebastian's arrived last night. The papers contain a detail of the proceedings of the Cortes relative to the establishment of the Royal Household, and mention that the King entered Valencia on the 16th ult. where it was said he would remain till the 22d, and then proceed to Madrid.

The Military Convention between Beauharnois and Lord William Bentinck, the Commander of the Austrian troops in Italy, and the King of Naples, has been received, under which the French troops are to evacuate Italy, and to return to France. A deputation from the kingdom of Italy is to be allowed to proceed to the head-quarters of the Allies, and in case they shall not receive a conciliatory answer, hostilities may recommence between the Auſtrian army, the Allied troops, and those of the kingdom of Italy, fifteen days after the receipt of the determination of the Allied powers. What arrangements are to be made with respect to Italy, are not ſtated in the Convention, but we suppose it was underſtood beforehand what was to be the destiny of that country. In the mean time, the Government of Tuscany has been assumed in the name of the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Auſtria.

The definitive Treaty of Peace with France is to be followed by a Congress at Vienna to arrange the interests of Germany. It is said that with respect to the commercial intercourse between France and this country, an arrangement is nearly concluded, on the basis of reſtoring it, as nearly as the circumſtances will permit, to the exact footing on which it ſtood before the fatal deposition of Louis XVI. At that period the commercial treaty of 1786 had five years and an half to run ; and we underſtand that the present arrangement is agreed on for that period ; after which it is to be subject to revision.

When Isabeau de Baviere entered Paris, Charles VI. curious to see her, disguised himself with Savoisi, his favourite ; they both mounted the same horse ; the King sat behind. As they pushed forward, in spite of the crowd, to get a close view, the Serjeants, who knew neither the King nor Savoisi, struck the people to bring them into order, and among others, "the King had several good blows on the shoulders, well laid on," says Juvenal des Ursins ; and in the evening in the presence of Lords and Ladies, the adventure was related, and much merriment excited by the blows his Majesty had received, in which the King himself joined.

General Blucher has not arrived in London as has been stated. It is supposed he will accompany the Allied Sovereigns.

It is the intention, as soon as the Definitive Treaty of Peace is signed, to increase the half-pay of the Army and Navy.

Yesterday the following Bulletin was shewn at St James's Palace :—

"*Windsor Castle, May 7th.*

"His Majesty's bodily health is good, but his disorder continues undiminished."

ANNEXATION OF NORWAY.

It will be seen by the proceedings of Parliament during the two last weeks, that the peculiar situation of Norway has excited much intereſt & feeling, and her unhappy state (for unhappy it is) is considered as a very material deduction from the value of the continental Peace. It indeed belongs to the nature of our own free country that we should feel a sympathy in the general cause of freedom, and that therefore, the servitude of others should be regarded by us with indignation. But it is not always wise to give the rein to our feelings without looking attentively into the condition of things by which they are excited. The firſt face and surface of affairs may be very different from their actual and intrinsic nature and may provoke and juſtify very contrary sentiments.

The situation of Norway is briefly this. In a late war in 1809. the Emperor of Russia very unjuſtifiably seized upon Swedish Pomerania, and upon that part of Sweden which adjoins, through Finland, upon the Russian territory. In the peace which followed, Russia kept the Finniſh Provinces, but agreed to give or find some future indemnity to Sweden. It was easier, however, to promise than to find this indemnity, and accordingly Russia having obtained what she wanted, gave herself no father concern about it. The French war & campaign of 1818 now ensued in this state of things. Under these new circumſtances, as it became necessary to Russia to march the whole of her armies into her interior to her own defence, and thereby to denude her frontier, she found it convenient to apply to Sweden for an engagement that the Swediſh Government would not avail itself of her weakness, and promised in return that she would immediately give the required indemnity for Swediſh Finland. The Swediſh Cabinet embraced this offer, and to fix the Court of Petersburgh to a given point, demanded Norway, a state at that time in possession of Denmark, but which latter kingdom was an ally of France, and therefore an enemy of Russia.

The Emperor of Russia agreed to this demand, and in the following campaign of 1813 and 1814, the several Allied Powers signed a common and respective Treaty with Sweden, by which they bound themselves, in return for the Swediſh Government joining the Confederacy, to give Norway to Sweden. In a short time afterwards the Court of Denmark joined the Allies, and ratified, though with much reluctance, the agreement. The object of this grand alliance being at length accomplished by the termination of the war, Sweden demands her reward ; and Denmark, in compliance with her Treaty, delivers it over to her,—that is to say, abandons her own right.

To all this, however, Norway replies,—that it is not her will to be annexed to Sweden. That the King of Denmark was her natural & lawful Sovereign ; that their ancestors had placed his Ancestors, and his legal issue on the Throne, and that King and People had then bound themselves, the one to rule and the other to obey, according to the underſtood rules of regal succession, and popular allegiance. That it was no part of this rule that the one or the other had a right to transfer their Crown or Allegiance. That a people are not a flock of sheep to be sold from Shepherd to Shepherd. That Kings rule over them as Truſtees, and not as Proprietors,—that the limit of their right is the extent of their trust, and that this extent has never beeen considered to comprehend the right of selling them. That as Denmark has ceded the Crown of Norway, the People of Norway are thereby in possession of their original and natural independence ; and that in the exercise of this independence, they all unanimouly declare, that they do not will that the King of Sweden shall be their King.

Now, to an Engliſhman, these principles are in such ſtrict conformity to those of our own conſtitution, that it becomes very unpleasing, even momentarily, to dispute that ; but as truth is of more consequence than mere feeling, it becomes necessary to say that they muſt suffer some deduction.

There are two relations in which civilized States, that is to say the States of Europe, muſt be considered ;—the firſt is, as they stand by themselves (that is to say, as they are in a condition in which they have only to consider their own municipal concerns) ; and secondly, as they are members of the great common wealth of Europe, that is to say, of that association of States formed by public law, long usage, and community of the Chriſtian faith.

Now in the firſt relation, namely, as the queſtion merely affects themselves in the choice of a King, the principles above ſtated are indisputably true. Kings (since the Jewiſh Theocracy, in which they were denominated by divine appointment) have no right but from the choice of people, and this choice muſt either have been actual, as in elective monarchies ; or submissive; as where, for the sake of the order of society, it is inferred by long prescription, and in which the long submission of the people is certainly tantamout to an actual choice, their obedience being on their part, its effectual condition. The compact between King and people is the Constitution. As long as the King observes the conditions of his reigning, so long has he the same right to his Crown as any individual amongſt the people has to his own estates. He has certainly a right to abdicate, because no one can have a right to impose a duty upon another to which he finds himself insufficient, and because human laws will not allow of any invariable and immutable condition. But upon such abdication his truſt necessarily returns to those from whom he received it,—in the case of Norway,—to the people.

If we suppose Europe, therefore, at peace, and that the King of Denmark, as a matter of private agreement wiſhed to cede his Crown of Norway to Sweden, the question will not admit a doubt,—he would have no right to make such cession ; he might abdicate, but could not cede. His abdication would release his people from their allegiance, and put them in repossession of that independence, in which they would have an undoubted right to nominate their own Kings.

But in the other relation of Norway, that of a Member of the European Commonwealth, & therefore having an undoubted duty to wish, to consult for and to obtain by individual sacrifices the general weal of that public body,—in this relation we say, the queſtion is not so clear. The complete analogy here is to consider as the member of a family,—a son or a daughter, for example, of a reigning house. Now, in such a relationship, though all will allow that it is a kind of natural right that such son or daughter should select their own husband or wife according to their own will, yet all will agree that this natural right is frequently merged in public duty, and that the interests of the family muſt be considered before the mere taste of the individual.

To say all in a word, the interests of the commonwealth of Europe, the settlement of the greater States, and the permanence of general Peace, are of so much value, that the mere abstract independence of the minor States, and ſtill less the mere taste of the people, muſt not stand in the way. A certain degree of power and consequence is necessary to give a Kingdom the consideration of an independent State, and it is a question whether Norway has this power. If she can maintain her independence, her interests then become of more importance. But if she must necessarily belong to some Power or other, she muſt follow in the track of greater Powers, and submit to necessity. As well might any of our own sugar Islands refuse to obey a Power to whom we should cede them by a Treaty. The question is in both cases the same. No King would have a right to sell or transfer them. But all individual or particular interests must yield to the general good ; and if the permanent settlement of Europe require that Norway, muſt take a new Dynasty, Norway must submit. It is very easy to give a factious colouring to this queſtion, but our own opinion is simply what we have here ſtated,—that the Norwegians should employ themselves and their friends rather in obtaining a good Constitution, and good securities for its maintenance, than in making a useless resistance in a mere matter of personal taste, their Sovereign. *(Bell's Weekly Messenger, May 9th, Monday edition.)*

Mr. BROWN, the Messenger, arrived yesterday with dispatches from Lord CASTLEREAGH. Paris Papers and Private Letters were also received to the 6th instant. The former contain little besides Addresses to the KING from different bodies, and more details of the entrance into Paris. The day after it took place the Emperors of RUSSIA and AUSTRIA, and the King of PRUSSIA, returned to LOUIS XVIII. the visit he had paid them the preceding evening.

After the massacre at Milan of which we gave an account on Saturday, a Provisional Government was eſtabliſhed, and the Electoral Colleges having been convoked, several resolutions were passed, in which they determine to entreat of the Allies the eſtabliſhment of the entire independence of the kingdom of Italy, an extension of boundaries, a representative Government, and an hereditary Monarchy. We should apprehend that the views of the Allies are by no means in accordance with the resolutions of these Electoral Colleges.

(Cour. May, 9th).

Mr. Kean appeared on Saturday in Iago His figure and countenance are both extremely flexible ; and the simultaneous preparation of both, which sometimes announced a thought of peculiar atrocity, were admirable. His plaudits began almost with his firſt speech. In the temptation of *Roderigo* he was excellent. *Rodesigo* is an idiot, and loving *Desdemona* with the absurd perseverance that leaves him a natural tool for the cunning of *Iago* : but the assistance which he may offer to the "ancient's revenge" is of less importance than the use of his purse. The entire speech in which the young Venetian is urged to the pursuit, is a master-piece in SHAKESPEARE :—

"I have professed me thy friend. I could never better stead thee than now. Put money in thy purse. Follow these wars. I say put money in thy purse. It cannot be that *Desdemona* should long continue her love to the Moor, put money in thy purse; nor he his to her ; it was a violent commencement, and thou shalt see answerable sequestration, put but money in thy purse. Those Moors are changeable in their wills. Fill thy purse with money."

This constant recurrence to the great topic, which he was anxious at once to cover up, and keep separate from all the reſt, was represented with great skill. Its repetition in the same tone, or with a peculiar earneſtness, might have stirred suspicion ; it was, therefore, perpetually varied. Some times urged with a look of argument, sometimes suggeſted as a hint, and sometimes represented with the grave look of one tasking all his thought for the embarrassments of his friend, His ridicule when he called back his dupe with "no more of drawing," and his sneer of triumphant self complacency when he heard him announce the resolution of "selling all his land," closed the scene in a manner worthy of the actor's high reputation.

The description of woman, commencing with "She that was ever fair and never proud," was given with uncommon dexterity. In the drunken scene, the audience received another specimen of his powers, for which they seemed scarcely to have been prepared. *Iago's* song is generally suffered to pass over with a slight notice ; but here Mr. KEAN rolled out a fine bold flouriſh, which caught the house at once. The clapping was incessant, an encore was called for, and nothing but the indecorum of insisting on such an exertion of his abilities in the midst of his superior performance could have restrained the general call.

The scene in which he excites the Moor's suspicion of his wife was masterly. In the original it is above all praise. *Iago* firſt insinuates a doubt of female purity in general,—then turns off from the subject,—then ventures to pronounce the name of Jealousy,—then suddenly wanders into vague abstractions on the nature of human reputation,—answers the question of *Othello* by acknowledging a presure on his mind, which yet he muſt not disclose,—excites the enquiry still more by cautions against distruſt of his wife,—vaunts the happiness of ignorance,—prays Heaven to "defend the souls of all his tribe from *jealousy*,—finds that *Othello* will not act upon conjecture,—and finally details to him the story by which *Desdemona* is to be undone. All this gives room for great exercise of theatrical talent. After what Mr. KEAN had already done, there could be no apprehension of his failure ; & it muſt be nearly superfluous to say, that he followed the spirit of the mighty artiſt who had marshalled his way. Fear, anxiety, sudden exultation, checked by the dread of the fierce and turbulent mind which he was deluding,—sudden variation of face and manner, as he saw that eye glancing on him with reliance or hesitation,—solemn sincerity where he laboured at his proofs,-indignant patience when he retorted the suspicion of his fidelity,—and at the close, the deep and collected devotedness with which he knelt and declared his friend *Castio* to be "no more for this world," completed a tout-ensemble of theatrical excellence which promises a new æra to the stage.

We cannot now enter further into this performance, and muſt content ourselves with recommending his bye-play to the notice of his profession. His *exits* are in general a most happily conceived kind. Possibly we might differ from his judgement of that one which concludes the play. He leaves the ſtage with a look at *Othello*, and a motion of his thumb over his shoulder, pointing to *Desdemona*. This may be the recieved *reading* of the gesture : but *Iago*, though a villian is not described as infected with inferior habits. He is an officer high in authority, allowed to associate with the firſt men of the country, intruſted with the confidence of a noble and princely natnre, —intruſted even with the charge of the wife which that nature would not have committed to ignoble hands,—& in his own haughty resolution to "give out no word" even upon the rack, exhibiting the evidence of a spirit chiefly degraded by ambition and revenge. *(Times May 9th.)*

Our letters from Paris speak of the extraordinary abundance, as well as cheapness, of provisions, notwithſtanding the immense influx of troops into that metropolis. The beſt beef is at 5d. per lb. mutton at 4d. bread at ½d. and the beſt wheat, 61lb. to the buſhel, at 32 shillings per quarter, with every thing else in proportion. The myriads of people going to Paris may be tempted by these accounts ; but we suspect, that when the Engliſh get to Paris, whatever may be the prices in the markets, they will pay for the *Sauce Robert* at the Hotels. Besides they should recollect before they set out, that their hundred pounds ſterling will only procure them seventy pounds in Paris.

Amiens is ſtill (1782) a very cheap town for permanent residence, though the war has very seriously affected it. A good house may be rented for thirty pounds per annum, the taxes upon the mere house being about a Louis. Mutton seldom exceeds threepence Engliſh money per pound, and beef is usually somewhat cheaper. Poultry of all kinds is in great plenty, and cheap; fowls, ducks, &c. about two ſhillings per couple. A horse at livery, half a Louis per week ; two horses, all expences included, a Louis and two livres. Board and lodging in a genteel house, five-and-twenty Louis annually. For three hundred a year, a family may keep their carriage and live in comfort, in Amiens and its neighbourhood. The towns in France are cheaper than the villages. The consumption of meat in the latter is not sufficient to induce the butchers to kill often ; the market, therefore, is very ill supplied, and consequently the prices are dear. A few miles from a principal Town, you cannot have a leg of mutton without paying for the whole sheep.

A ſtranger may live at an Inn at Amiens for about five ſhillings, Engliſh money, a day. The wine is good, and very cheap ; and a daily ordinary, or table d'hote, is kept at the Hotel d'Angleterre. Breakfaſt is charged one livre, dinner three, and supper one ; half a livre for coffee, and two livres for lodging ; but if you remain a week, ten livres for the whole time. The Hotels, of which there are two, are as good as those of Paris ; and lodgings are far more reasonable. A reſtaurateur has very lately set up in a very grand ſtyle, but the population of the town will scarcely support him. The company at the table d'hote usually consiſts of officers, of whom there is always a multitude in the neighbourhood of Amiens some of them, are very pleasant agreeable men ; whilſt others are Ruſſians and have the manners of jacobins.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURES.—It has been long observed and regretted, that in proportion as Engliſh woollen cloths have advanced in price, they have grown worse in quality, and that art has only been exercised of late to make "*the material go a great way.*" Some specimens of French cloth, which have been brought over within these few days, exhibit such proofs of superiority in regard to *colour*, *fineness of texture*, and *ſtoutness*, as put aside all Engliſh competition ; and if we do not moſt materially improve in this article, and lower our present prices, France will entirely carry away our trade. Their improvement in the article of leather, for which France formerly was not remarkable, is equally now superior to the Engliſh. We mention these things as a matter of national regret, and ſhall be glad if they prove grounds of national competition.

SWEDISH ANECDOTE.

When the brilliant court of Guſtavus III. was at the zenith of its glory the amours of the wife of a certain admiral afforded food for the gossips of the court and city. One day when the court

were at Ekolsund (a country palace in Sodermanland, now belonging to the son of the late Sir Alexander Seton, and lately inhabited by Mr. Dundas), as the Duchess of Sodermanland, now Queen of Sweden, was looking out of the window of the palace, which commands a view over a vast extensive lake, she saw a huge monster swimming across, whose large antlers and long neck were reared high above the flood. "What have we here," said the Royal Duchess, to a lady who stood near the King. "It is an Elk," replied the lady. "Dear me" said the worthy King. "I was just going to desire the ladies to retire, for I really took it for Admiral ——bathing."

CURIOUS OCCURRENCE.

A short time since, a curious circumstance happened; the Rector of St. Martin's parish was sent for to pray by a Gentleman, of the name of WRIGHT, who lodged in James-street, Pimlico. A few days afterwards, Mr. WRIGHT's Solicitor called on the Rector, to inform him that Mr. G. was dead, & had made a codicil to his will, wherein he had left him 1,000l. & Mr. ABBOTT, the Speaker of the House of Commons, two thousand pounds, and all his personal property and estates, Deer Park, Fisheries, &c. to Lady FRANCES BRUCE BLUNDELL,, daughter of the Earl of AYLESBURY, and Lady of Sir H. WILSON, of Chelsea Park. Upon the Rector's going to Lord AYLESBURY's to inform her Ladyship, the house steward said she was married, and did not reside there, but he would go to her Ladyship and tell her the particulars. Lady FRANCES said she did not know any such person as Mr. WRIGHT, but desired the steward to go to the Rector to get the whole particulars, and she would wait on him the next day; she did so, and found, to her great astonishment, the whole to be true, with 2000l. more in the will to Mr. ABBOTT. She afterwards went to James-street, and saw Mr. WRIGHT in his coffin: she then recollected him, as being a great annoyance to her, many years ago, at the Opera House, where he had a box next to her's; he never spoke to her, but was continually watching her, look wherever she would, till at last she was under the necessity of speaking to her friends to have another box. The estates are from between 20 to 30,000l. per year. Lady FRANCES intends putting all her family into mourning, out of respect. *(Morning Post March 11th.)*

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, *May* 9.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, May 8, 1814.

Captain Milnes, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant General Lord William Bentinck, K. B. has arrived at this Office, bringing a dispatch, addressed by his Lordship to Earl Bathurst, of which the following is a copy:

Genoa, April 26, 1814.

My Lord,—My dispatch of the 6th instant, will have made your Lordship acquainted with the occupation of Spezia, and with the movement of the troops down to that period.

Upon my arrival at Leghorn, I learnt that there were only two thousand men in Genoa. The possession of that harbour and fortress was of such very great importance, that I determined to move on as rapidly as possible, and to take advantage of its defenceless state; not succeeding, I had a safe retreat upon Spezia, from whence I might advance the infantry by Pontremoli towards the Po.

Upon my arrival at Sestri, I found that the enemy had been reinforced at Genoa. The garrison consisted of between five and six thousand men,

The roads in the mountains being very bad, & the means of transport as well by land as by sea, being limited, I was not able to concentrate the army till the 14th.

On the 8th the enemy was dislodged from the strong country near Sestri.

On the 12th, Major-General Montresor's division drove the enemy from Mount Fascia and Nervi; and on the 13th established himself in the advanced position of Sturla. The country was extremely mountainous and difficult, and the troops met with considerable opposition.

On the 16th, dispositions were made for attacking the enemy, who had taken a very strong position in front of Genoa; his left upon the Forts Richelieu and Tecla; his center occupying the village of St. Martino, and from thence extending to the sea, through a country the most impassible I ever saw, thickly covered with country houses, only communicating with each other by narrow lanes between high walls.

On the 17th at day-break the attack began.

The 3d Italians under Lieutenant-Colonel Ceravignac, attacked with great spirit a height in front of Fort-Tecla, drove away the enemy and took three mountain guns.

A part of the 3d Italians, moved up the hill towards Fort Richelieu: while Lieutenant-Colonel Travers, descending from Mount Fascia, with the Calabrese and Greeks, got possession of the highest part of the hill above the fort, & some of his men pushed forward actually under the wall, when the garrison, afraid of being taken by escalade, surrendered.

Fort Tecla was hastily evacuated, & the greater part of the enemy's force made prisoners.

The fortunate possesion of these strong forts, together with the heights, completely exposed the enemy's left, which in consequence retired.

The attacks upon the enemy's right were made in three columns by Major-General Montresor's division, supported by that of Lieutenant-General Macfarlane. The troops advanced with great vigour, and although the intersected state of the country enabled the enemy to maintain himself for a considerable period, his left being turned, he was obliged at last to retire precipitately into the town. The impossibility of making use of artillery, and the cover every where afforded both to the attackers and defenders, prevented any serious loss on their side.

At noon, the army, under cover of the houses, took a position within six hundred yards of the narrowest and most assailable front of the town, from whence the very bottom of the wall was discovered, and the defences could be easily destroyed.

Preparations were immediately and with great activity made by Lieutenant-Colonel Lemoine, commanding the artillery, and Captain Tylden, the principal engineer officer, for the construction of the necessary batteries; and it was hoped that an assault might have been given on the following day.

On the same day Sir Edward Pellew's squadron came in sight, and anchored in front of Nervi.

In the evening a deputation of the inhabitants, accompanied by a French officer, came to beg that I would not bombard the town; they urged me to agree to a suspension of arms for a few days; during which, from the accounts from France, it would appear, that peace must be made. I answered, that these were arguments to use to the French Commandant, but not to me. It was for the French General to abandon a town he could not defend, & for me to push an advantage which fortune had put within my reach.

The next morning several communications passed between myself and the French General, whose object was to gain time, in the hope that some arrangement elsewhere might avert the necessity of his surrender; but as I would not listen to his propositions, it was at last agreed, that Commissioners should be appointed on either side; by whom the inclosed convention was made, and the French garrison will march out to-morrow morning.

[Lord Wm. Bentinck here bestows the highest praise upon Lieutenant-General Macfarlane, Major-General Montresor, all the Officers & troops, both British and Sicilian; to Captains Rowley, Dundas, and Hamilton, of the Royal Navy.]

There have been found in Genoa, a very considerable amount of naval and military stores, of which exact returns will be transmitted as soon as they can be prepared.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. C. BENTINCK, Lieut.-Gen.

Return of Killed, and Wounded, and Missing of the Allied British and Sicilian Armies before Genoa, between the 13th and 17th April, 1814.

Total Loss from the 13th to 17th April inclusive—1 ensign, 36 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 staff, 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, 159 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

KILLED.—17TH APRIL.

3d Estero—Ensign Ricci.

WOUNDED.—13TH APRIL.

31st Regiment—Captain Stewart, severely; Captain Cruice, slightly.

17TH APRIL.

General Staff—Brigade Major Roquefuile, severely.

21st Regiment—Lieut. Sabine, severely.

8th Batt. King's German Legion—Lieut. and Adjutant Brinckman, slightly.

3d Italian Regt.—Major Sourdeau, Cadet Mora.

2d Estero Regt—Capt. Lae.

(Signed)

THOS. KENAH, Major, A&. Dep. Adj. Gen.

Ordnance Office, Genoa, April 24.

Return of Ordnance and Stores captured at Genoa and its Dependencies.

Total Brass Guns, 269.—Total Iron, 23.—Grand Total, 292.

46,000 shot, 12,000 shells, 300,000 musket-ball cartridges, 60 caissons, with a considerable quantity of spare carriages, timber, and other stores of the ordnance department.

J. LEMOINE, Lieut. Col. Royal Art. Comg.

His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Lord W. C. Bentinck, K. B. &c.

Admiralty Office, May 8.

A dispatch was this day received from Vice Admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart. addressed to J. W. Croker, Esq. Sir Edward encloses the following letter from Captain Rowley, adding, "that the manner in which the whole service has been conducted by Sir Josias Rowley, claims my sincere acknowledgments, and their Lordships will I am sensible receive it with a just consideration of his uniform zeal and merits."

His Majesty's ship America, off Genoa, April 18, 1814.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that, in pursuance of my communication of the 31st ultimo, from Leghorn Roads, I sailed from thence on the 7th of April with his Excellency Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck on board. After various communications with the troops at Spezia and other parts of the coast, we anchored off Recce, in the Gulf of Genoa, on the 11th. The Hon. Capt. Dundas had, with the Edinburgh, Rainbow, and some of the flotilla, during my absence, co-operated with the advance of the army with his usual activity and zeal.

On the 13th, the transports having arrived from Sicily, the troops were immediately landed, and the ships and gun-boats moved on in advance with the army.

On the 17th, every preparation being made for the attack, at day-light, the army moved forwards to drive the enemy from their positions, without the town of Genoa. The gun and mortar vessels, with the ships boats, armed with carronades, were advanced along the sea line to attack the batteries; the greater part of the marines, under the command of Captain Rea, royal marines, were also embarked in the transport boats, ready to land as occasion might require. As soon as the troops advanced, the whole of the gun-vessels and boats opened their fire with such effect, that on the landing of the seamen [illegible] marines, and preparing to storm, the enemy deserted their batteries, and the whole of the sea line without the walls, which were instantly taken possession of, and soon turned on the place, by this means drawing off a considerable portion of the enemy's fire. The arrival of the Caledonia afforded you Sir, an opportunity of witnessing the remaining operations, and the spirited fire which was kept up, at the battery, under the directions of Lieutenant Bazalgette and White, against a very superior one of the enemy, by which, I regret to state, that Lieutenant Bewick, of the Pylades, an officer of much promise, was killed.

My warmest thanks are due to the whole of the Captains, officers, seamen, & marines, which I had the honour to have placed under my orders, for their zealous & active co-operation while under my command. I was particularly indebted to Captain Brace for his able assistance; he was so good as to direct the advance of the boats and gun-vessels. Captains Dundas and Hamilton had, as usual, been most assiduous in forwarding the operations of the troops; and my thanks are due to Captains Power and Wemyss, for their ready assistance. Captain Flin had volunteered to head a party of seamen, which were landed with scaling ladders, to storm one of the hill-forts, had it been necessary. Capt. Thompson, in the Aboukir, who assisted, by the ships & vessels as per margin*, blockaded the fort, conducted with much effect a false attack to the westward of the town, which drew off a considerable number of the enemy's troops. I have again occasion to notice the good conduct of the Sicilian flotilla, which were well led by Lieutenant Pengally. I beg that I may be permitted to bring to your notice Lieutenant Bazalgette, senior of this ship, whose services I have long had reason to appreciate. The active officer, Lieutenant Mapleton, of the Edinburgh, I am sorry to say, has been wounded, while on service with the army. I am indebted to Lieutenant Bailey, principal agent of the transports, for the zeal and ability with which he has conducted the service of that department.

I beg leave to enclose a return of killed and wounded of the ships and vessels of the squadron.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOS. ROWLEY.

To vice Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief, &c.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of seamen and marines, employed in an attack on Genoa, 17th April, 1814.

America.—Wounded: Edward M'Dermott, ordinary seamen, dangerously; Jan Vanseacum, able seaman, badly; John Cartledge, private marine, slightly.

Berwick.—Killed: Wm. Mills, able seaman.—Missing: John Campbell, landman, supposed to have fallen from the rocks.—Wounded: John Cook (1), private marine, severely.

Pylades.—Killed: Mr. John Bewick, Lieutenant.

Edinburgh—Wounded: Mr. David Mapleton, Lieutenant, and Gilbert Collier, able seaman.

Curacoa—Wounded: Patrick Doyle, able seaman.

Rainbow—Wounded: John Quall, captain of the foretop, severely.

Total—2 killed, 8 wounded, 1 missing.

(Signed) JOS. ROWLEY, Captain.

N. B. Two wounded in Sicilian gun-boats, not included.

List of the enemy's ships and vessels of war captured at Genoa, on the surrender of that fortress, 18th April, 1814.

Brilliant, of 74 guns, ready for launching.

Coureur brig, of 16 twenty-four pounders and 2 long nine-pounders.

Renard brig, of 14 twenty-four pounders and 2 long nine-pounders.

Endymion brig, of 14 twenty-four pounders and 2 long eight-pounders.

Sphynx brig, of 18 guns, new, equipping.

Unknown, of 74 guns, in frame.

EDWARD PELLEW.

* Aboukir, Iphigenia, Furieuse, Swallow, Cephalus.

☞ *See Supplement.*

POETRY.

ODE

to

NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

(By Lord Byron.)

I.

'Tis done—but yesterday a King!
And arm'd with Kings to strive—
And now thou art a nameless thing.
So abject—yet alive!
Is this the man of thousand thrones,
Who strew'd our Earth with hostile bones,
And can he thus survive?
Since he, miscall'd the Morning Star,
Nor man nor fiend hath fall'n so far.

II.

Ill-minded man! why scourge thy kind
Who bow'd so low the knee?
By gazing on thyself grown blind,
Thou taught'st the rest to see.
With might unquestion'd,—Power to save—
Thine only gift hath been the grave
To those that worshipp'd thee;
Nor till thy fall could mortals guess
Ambition's less than littleness!

III.

Thanks for that lesson—it will teach
To after-warriors more
Than high Philosophy can preach,
And vainly preached before.
That spell upon the minds of men
Breaks never to unite again,
That led them to adore
Those Pagod things of sabre-sway,
With fronts of brass, and feet of clay.

IV.

The triumph, and the vanity,
The rapture of the strife—
The earth quake voice of Victory,
To thee the breath of life;
The sword, the sceptre, and that sway
Which man seem'd made but to obey,
Wherewith renown was rife—
All quell'd! Dark Spirit! what must be
The madness of thy memory!

V.

He who of old would rend the oak,
Dreamed not of the rebound;
Chained by the trunk he vainly broke
Alone—how looked he round!
Thou in the sternness of thy strength
An equal deed hast done at length,
And darker fate hast found:
He fell, the forest-prowler's prey;
But thou must eat thy heart away!

VI.

The Roman, when his burning heart
Was slaked with blood of Rome,
Threw down the dagger—dared depart,
In savage grandeur, home.—
He dared depart in utter scorn
Of men that such a yoke had borne,
Yet left him such a doom!
His only glory was that hour
Of self-upheld abandon'd power.

VII.

The Spaniard, when the lust of sway
Had lost its quickening spell,
Cast crowns for rosaries away,
An empire for a cell;
A strict accountant of his beads,
A subtle disputant on creeds,
His dotage trifled well:
Yet better had he neither known
A bigot's shrine, nor despot's throne.

VIII.

But thou—from thy reluctant hand
The thunderbolt is wrung—
Too late thou leav'st the high command
To which thy weakness clung;
All Evil Spirit as thou art,
It is enough to grieve the heart,
To see thine own unstrung;
To think that God's fair world hath been
The footstool of a thing so mean;

IX.

And Earth hath spilt her blood for him,
Who thus can hoard his own!
And Monarchs bowed the trembling limb,
And thanked him for a throne!
Fair Freedom! we may hold thee dear,
When thus thy mightiest foes their fear
In humblest guise have shown.
Oh! ne'er may tyrant leave behind
A brighter name to lure mankind!

X.

Thine evil deeds are writ in gore,
Nor written thus in vain—
Thy triumphs tell of fame no more,
Or deepen every stain—
If thou hadst died as honour dies,
Some new Napoleon might arise,
To shame the world again—
But who would soar the solar height,
To set in such a starless night?

XI.

Weigh'd in the balance, hero dust
Is vile as vulgar clay;
Thy scales, Mortality! are just
To all that pass away;
But yet methought the living great
Some higher sparks should animate,
To dazzle and dismay;
Nor deem'd Contempt could thus make mirth
Of these, the Conquerors of the earth.

XII.

And she, proud Austria's mournful flower,
Thy still imperial bride;
How bears her breast the torturing hour?
Still clings she to thy side?
Must she too bend, must she too share
Thy late repentance, long despair,
Thou throneless Homicide?
If still she loves thee, hoard that gem,
'Tis worth thy vanished diadem!

XIII.

Then haste thee to thy sullen Isle,
And gaze upon the sea;
That element may meet thy smile,
It ne'er was ruled by thee!
Or trace with thine all idle hand
In loitering mood upon the sand
That Earth is now as free!
That Corinth's pedagogue hath now
Transferred his bye-word to thy brow.

XIV.

Thou, Timour, in his captive's cage!
What thoughts will there be thine,
While brooding in thy prisoned rage?
But one—"The world was mine;"
Unless, like he of Babylon,
All sense is with thy sceptre gone,
Life will not long confine
That spirit poured so widely forth—
So long obeyed—so little worth!

XV.

Or like the thief of fire from heaven,
Wilt thou withstand the shock?
And share with him, the unforgiven,
His vulture and his rock?
Foredoomed by God—by man accurst,
And that last act, though not thy worst,
The very Fiend's arch mock;†
He in his fall preserv'd his pride,
And, if a mortal, had as proudly died!

* Certaminis *gaudia*, the expression of Attila in his harangue to his army, previous to the battle of Chalons, given in Cassiodorus.

† "The fiend's arch mock,
"To lip a wanton, and suppose her chaste."
Shakspeare.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, September 7th 1814.

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM A PAMPHLET ENTITLED "HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MEN FOR THE YEAR 1813."

CHAPTER I.

MINISTERIAL AND PARTY CHANGES DURING THE YEAR.

We do not recollect a year so little productive, in regard to miniſtetial and party changes, as that which has juſt elapsed. It was paſſed, on the part of oppoſition, without hope or effort. The events of ſtupendous magnitude which Europe has continued to exhibit, formed the complete triumph of the ſyſtem which miniſters had purſued, amid the ſtrongeſt diſapprobation of their political opponents. Perhaps, indeed, no human wiſdom could have forſeen thoſe circumſtances which afforded to Europe the opportunity of regaining her loſt independence. It is certain, however, that the active and vigorous altitude in which Britain had placed herſelf, and the full aſſurance thus afforded of her co-operation, had a powerful influence in forwarding this powerful and happy revolution. It was by her efforts that the ſpirit of reſiſtance in the Peninſula was formed into ſuch a regular and organized ſyſtem, as could enable it to create an effective diverſion in favour of the reſt of Europe. Confidence in her aid, doubtleſs, entered greatly into the calculations of Ruſſia, and ſtill more of Sweden, in the deciſive part which they took. Afterwards, when happier proſpects ſuddenly opened, the ſame confidence muſt have contributed powerfully to the alacrity, with which nation after nation ſprung to embrace the hope of deliverance. The public in general did not, perhaps, enter very minutely into theſe calculations; but they ſaw brilliant ſucceſs attending the meaſures of the miniſters in power; and a ſyſtem which receives that ſanction is not eaſily ſhaken in their eſtimation. The Prince Regent alſo, who had reſted his adoption of the preſent miniſters chiefly upon their ſyſtem of foreign policy, naturally felt his ſentiments in their favour confirmed. Thus no hope opened in any quarter to thoſe who might have entertained the deſign of ſupplanting them.

The only change which was probable, or even ſuppoſed to be in contemplation, was the return to power of Mr. Canning and Lord Wellesley. The main obſtacle which oppoſed that change had indeed been removed; and it would, on the whole, have been acceptable to the public. It has not, however, as yet taken place. There are always difficulties obſtructing ſuch an arrangement; and miniſters, not feeling the need of any new ſtrength, were not perhaps diſpoſed to make any great ſacrifices to obtain the admiſſion of coadjutors, by whom they themſelves might have been eclipſed.

In our laſt volume, we expreſſed a doubt, whether miniſters, though they proceeded very well in the ordinary train, would poſſeſs the powers requiſite to meet new and unforeſeen emergencies, if any ſuch ſhould ariſe? Theſe emergencies have occurred, and we have been agreeably diſappointed. Some details will afford room for criticiſm; but upon the whole, they have well ſteered their courſe amid the changing aſpect of Europe. They have availed themſelves of proſperous circumſtances with vigour and promptitude, without being betrayed by them into extravagant and romantic projects. This we remark with the greater ſatisfaction, when we conſider that, from the preſent poſture of things, fortunate as it is, conjunctures ſtill more delicate and critical are likely ſoon to ariſe.

CHAPTER II.

No propenſity is more characteriſtic of the preſent age, than that of prying into the ſecret concerns of perſons who hold any diſtinguiſhed ſtation in public life. This diſpoſition has indeed more or leſs always prevailed; yet did our forefathers, if we miſtake not, reſt more ſatisfied within their private circle; they viewed thoſe raiſed above them in rank, rather with diſtant reſpect, than with ſuch eager and obſervant ſcrutiny. It is not ſo with the preſent generation. For them, no amuſement can be compared to that of hearing reported every word & even the minuteſt action of thoſe who figure in the higheſt circle. Scarcely can any publication, not a novel, now anticipate popularity, which does not previously announce, that real characters, perſons diſtinguiſhed in faſhionable life, are to compoſe its prominent theme. It merits obſervation, that this extreme intereſt in whatever is done, and ſaid and thought, by perſons in theſe conſpicuous ſituations, is by no means accompanied by any augmented good will or kindneſs. That reverence, which the diſtant view of greatneſs inſpires, is too apt to diſappear, when the veil which ſhaded it is withdrawn. The great, on a cloſer inſpection, ſoon prove to be mere mortals, and ſubject to their full ſhare of human infirmity. Then the too flattering eſtimate previouſly formed is ſucceeded, in the mind of the obſerver, by a contempt perhaps equally exceſſive. He places them now as much below, as he had formerly fancied them ſuperior to the reſt of mankind. He no longer ſees any thing except the injuſtice of fortune, which has placed them, where himſelf, as he conceives, ought rather to have been. All the ideas formed by him of this favoured claſs are thenceforth mingled with bitterneſs. Nor is this ſentiment diminiſhed, when any accident, bringing him into contact with them, ſhews the ſlender eſtimation in which he is held. It is thus not difficult to perceive how this eager enquiry into the concerns and proceedings of their ſuperiors in rank, ſhould, in proportion as it is gratified, tend rather to alienate than to conciliate men's minds. This diſpoſition coinciding with that popular effervescence, which has riſen to ſo great a height during the preſent period, produces a ſtrong current of animoſity againſt all who hold the higher ſtations in the political world.

In this diſpoſition of the public mind, it is eaſy to ſee the intereſt which muſt be excited by a private quarrel between the moſt illuſtrious and diſtinguiſhed individuals in the kingdom. It yielded equal gratification to all ranks and deſcriptions of perſons. To the party-man it afforded ample theme for invective; to the courtier it might give an opportunity of panegyric; while to the lady in high life, it promiſed an amuſement more animating than could be derived from the moſt faſhionable novel. Every other object was now forgotten. The mighties events in the political world, the humiliation of the enemy of Britain, the deliverance of Europe newly achieved, appeared trifling objects from the moment that a ſcene of court ſcandal began to be opened. For about three months; the whole attention, converſation, and periodical writing of theſe kingdoms, was occupied with the diſcuſſion, of this ſingle queſtion.

Nothing certainly, could be leſs fortunate for the preſent executive head of theſe realms, than any circumſtance tending to call the public attention to that period of his life which it was leaſt poſſible to contemplate with ſatisfaction. As to the firſt origin of the difference between theſe two illuſtrious perſonages, only one opinion could be entertained. The public voice was unequivocally pronounced. The Princeſs might perhaps have enjoyed ſomewhat too oſtentatiouſly her triumph; yet this, to a generous people, did not outweigh the ſenſe of her injury, and of the hard ſituation to which ſhe was reduced. She continued to give popularity to every party which eſpouſed her cauſe; for, like all others in this country, it ſoon became a queſtion completely of party. Circumſtances naturally attached her to that of Mr. Pitt, as being in oppoſition to the one ſupported by the Prince. On the acceſſion to power of the Fox and Grenville party, ſhe ſtill adhered to their antagoniſts; and the connection was drawn cloſer by the memorable inveſtigation which took place under that miniſtry. The warmth with which they then ſupported her intereſts did not a little contribute to the ſatisfaction with which the nation viewed their return to power. One of their firſt meaſures was to obtain for her a full juſtification, and to wipe off that meaſure of cenſure, which the proceeding of their predeceſſors had fixed upon her conduct. Matters thus continued till that memorable political era, when, by a complete change of ſentiment, on the part of the Prince, his friends and enemies were entirely reverſed. An event ſo unexpected produced a general ſubverſion of political and party relations, but in no inſtance ſo remarkable as in the preſent queſtion. On moſt other points it was the Prince who had come over to miniſters: here it behoved miniſters to come over to the Prince. It was difficult to avoid exhibiting an inſtance of that tergiverſation, to which, however common in all ages, the minds of men are not eaſily reconciled; which was ſingularly unreaſonable at a period, when the conduct and character of public men is not commented on with peculiar favour. Mr. Percival, doubtleſs, felt this embarraſſment, and during the ſhort period of his adminiſtration, which ſucceeded, did not commit himſelf by any action that leaves the ſtamp of inconſiſtency. He is believed to have laboured very earneſtly to effect that reconciliation, which, in proportion as the ſtation occupied by the two parties was more conſpicuous, became the more deſirable. What preciſe ſteps were taken with this view have never tranſpired; we only know, that Mr. Canning afterwards declared, that there appeared to him no inſurmountable barrier. Unhappily, however, a reconciliation did not take place; and the Princeſs, no longer placing any confidence in the preſent miniſtry, began to look around for other ſupporters. Her views would naturally turn now to thoſe who acted in oppoſition to them. The heads of that party, however, had already taken a decided part. They had given a ſomewhat ſevere deciſion, ſecretly biaſſed, perhaps, by their party connections, yet intentionally, we are perſuaded, quite upright; and they were too honourable and too proud, now to retrace their ſteps. The Princeſs herſelf, to whom their proceedings had by no means given ſatisfaction, was not likely to make any overtures. She was therefore thrown, as it were, upon the popular party, who, alone, had not committed themſelves, in any manner, upon the ſubject. The alacrity with which they embraced her cauſe, poſtponing to it all their other concerns, is ſomewhat difficult to account for, when we conſider, that it was not connected at all with any right or intereſt of the people; and that it was in fact one to which they had hitherto ſhewn the moſt perfect indifference. There were not wanting motives, however, which recommended it to their notice. It placed them in direct oppoſition to the perſons at preſent in power, and perſonally even to the ruler of the nation; this entirely ſuited their diſpoſition, & carried with it ſomething daring, of which they were always ambitious. It was a popular cauſe beſides, and promiſed to excite a favourable ſenſation towards them in the public, to whom their former topics had become ſomewhat ſtale. We are very willing alſo to believe, that the ſame generous motives which induced the public to take ſo deep an intereſt in the ſufferings of the Princeſs, might weigh with their leaders. Certain it is, that they now became her avowed partizans; and ſhe, unfortunately, deſtitute of any natural and more judicious advisers, appears to have accepted of them in that capacity. To this circumſtance, we ſuſpect, the exploſion which followed, may be mainly aſcribed.

About this time an object aroſe, upon which it was ſcarcely poſſible to prevent a colliſion. The Princeſs Charlote, apparently deſtined to be the future queen of England, was now approaching that age when ſhe might claim to be miſtreſs of her own actions. This Princeſs was popular with the nation; ſhe was at the age when every thing might be hoped, and when no diſappointment had yet been experienced. She had the reputation of talents, good humour, and affable manners. A great weight, therefore, would be placed on any ſide of the ſcale into which ſhe threw herſelf. Thus a competition unavoidably aroſe; and it was natural that the Princeſs of Wales ſhould ſeek to inſtil into her daughter her own views and ſentiments upon public affairs. What was the preciſe nature of the communications which paſſed between them has not been diſcloſed; but enough has tranſpired to afford room for pretty accurate conjecture. Being connected with men, whoſe political views and principals were diametrically oppoſite to thoſe of the Regent, her converſation would naturally tend to give a ſimilar biaſ to the mind of her daughter. It may be ſuppoſed alſo, that ſhe would communicate to the latter her views on the ſubject of her education, and of the limited intercourſe with the world, to which ſhe was admitted. Such ideas were too conformable to the natural wiſhes of every youthful mind not to be eagerly liſtened to. Themes ſo agreeable, joined to the hold which nature had given, would, it is probable, rapidly advance her Royal Highneſs in the affections of her daughter. There ſeemed every probability, that, on arriving at the age of independence, ſhe might reſign herſelf entirely to her direction.

The Prince and his adviſers were certainly thus placed in a ſituation of conſiderable embarraſſment. It ſeemed ſcarcely poſſible, without ſome very harſh meaſure, to prevent the young Princeſs from being entirely drawn over to the party inimical to him. This would have afforded a ſtrong additional motive to attempt, by every poſſible means, a reconciliation. We ſpeak not of an entire and cordial reconciliation, but of ſuch a one as might have preſerved between them the common decencies of life; which ſurely, amid the crowded ſplendour of a court, could have been maintained with as little of perſonal or intimate communication as might, to either, have appeared deſirable. What efforts or whether any were made with a view to the attainment of this object, the public have never learnt. The iſſue however was, that the Prince and his adviſers determined upon a harſher method of withdrawing the Princeſs from the influence of her mother. By the direction of the King, the period of her childhood had been ſpent under the care of the Princeſs of Wales. Not only was ſhe now placed under other tuition, but her intercourſe with her mother was reduced every day within narrower limits. She was allowed only to ſee her at ſtated times; firſt, once a-week, then only once a fortnight; and intimation was given of an intention to reduce ſtill farther even this laſt narrow allowance.

The Princeſs was now placed certainly in a cruel ſituation. Independently of all views of ambition, founded upon influence over her daughter, the mere ſeparation from an only child, and ſole ſource of domeſtic comfort, was a hardſhip of no common magnitude. It was greatly augmented too, by being made under circumſtances, which neceſſarily conveyed to that child the idea of ſome unworthineſs and miſconduct on her part. Yet there is ſuch a thing as patience under wrong and at a time when reconcilement was ſo infinitely deſirable, prudence might have ſuggeſted the propriety of perſevering, at leaſt for ſome time, in ſubmiſſive and conciliatory meaſures. The Princeſs however, was now ſurrounded by adviſers, to whoſe views ſuch a courſe was entirely foreign; and who ſought only to precipitate her into ſteps which might make a noiſe, and draw towards her and themſelves the attention of the public. Under ſuch direction was probably written the famous letter, which firſt diſcloſed to the world the diſſenſions of the royal houſe. This letter, while it contains complaints in which every heart muſt ſympathize, exhibits alſo much matter on which we cannot beſtow our approbation. It bears too evident marks of thoſe violent and precipitate counſels, by which we ſuſpect the Princeſs to have been at this time guided. She would have placed herſelf, we think, on ſtronger ground, by ſimply ſtating the hardſhips endured from the ſuſpenſion or diminution of her daughter's viſits. The very ſevere reflections upon the mode in which her education was conducted, are at once of an irritating tendency, and reſt even on a doubtful foundation. The leading complaint is derived from the delay of her introduction into ſociety, beyond the period which is common, even for private individuals. There is no doubt that the oportunity of obſerving and converſing with mankind is, for thoſe who are to ſway the ſceptre, a preparation of the higheſt importance. But it deſerves enquiry, what was the preciſe nature of that intercourſe with the world, which is here alluded to? It is nearly ſynonymous, we apprehend, with what is commonly termed a young lady's *coming out*: it conſiſts in the appearance at balls, aſſemblies, and other places of gay and faſhionable reſort. Whether, from the ſociety to be met with in theſe haunts, a future ſovereign would collect much of that knowledge which is inſtrumental in the government of empires, appears to us ſomewhat problematical. Equally do we doubt, whether it might not produce habits inimical to the due diſcharge of that awfully important truſt. The real preparation for reigning appears to conſiſt in the converſation of intelligent and enlightened ſtatesmen; men whom long experience has qualified to adminiſter wholeſome food to the mind of the deſtined monarch. But the enjoyment, to its full extent, of ſuch an intercourſe, ſeems perfectly compatible with a ſtate of ſeclusion, as to the gay world. That a young ſovereign ſhould grow up either ignorant of, or indifferent to what is paſſing there, is one of the evils of which we feel leaſt apprehenſive. We ſuſpect, therefore that this complaint was vexatious; and ſtill more decidedly do we conſider in the ſame light that other, of the ſacrament of confirmation having been hitherto withheld. Conſidering all the circumſtances of an education ſo public and univerſally attended to, the ſuppoſition, that ſuch an omiſſion ſhould ariſe from negligence, is quite incredible.

In diſputes of this nature, it ſeldom happens that blame is not incurred on both ſides. The Princeſs might err; yet, in conſidering her ſituation, with the great and real grievances under which ſhe laboured, tenderneſs and forbearance were certainly due. An expoſition might have been given, as mild and conciliatory as poſſible, of the motives which led to a ſtep, by which ſhe ſuffered ſo ſeverely. In a ſimilar manner, and with much leſs difficulty, might have been explained the reaſons of theſe arrangements with regard to her daughter's education, of which the Princeſs took occaſion ſo bitterly to complain. We cannot approve of the utter and ſilent contempt with which this letter was treated. It was ſent again, and again, (by the hands of Lady Charlotte Campbell) and always returned unopened. At length, after a long ſeries of letters and meſſages, it was announced to her, that an open copy accompanying it, had been read to his Royal Highneſs, and "that he had not been pleaſed to ſignify his "pleaſure thereon"—in plain terms, that no-notice whatver was to be taken of it.

Every ſtep now widened the breach. A few days after, a copy of the letter appeared in the Morning Chronicle in conſequence of which, the Prince and his adviſers, who conſidered this publication as the act of the Princeſs, put a ſtop to a viſit long delayed, which was to have been paid by her daughter on the following day. The Princeſs, in a letter which was really ſomewhat petulant, expreſſes the higheſt indignation, that ſuch a publication ſhould be imputed to her, and made the ground of this rigorous proceeding. The ſuppoſition, however, ſeems to have been very natural; it might be difficult to find another quarter from which it was likely to proceed; it was upon her, that the weight of proving the contrary reſted. The appearance of the letter, meanwhile, had cauſed the deepeſt ſenſation throughout the nation; and whatever might be thought of the terms in which it was couched, a ſtrong diſpoſition was felt to ſympathize with a mother of ſuch illuſtrious

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rank, so situated. The cabinet was thrown into considerable agitation; various meetings were held; and it was at length determined, that some public proceeding ſhould take place, in order to counteract the impreſſion which had been made. With this view, as lenient meaſures were no longer thought of, it was determined to open anew the Inquiry, which was ſuppoſed to have been finally cloſed; to derive from thence a juſtification of the ſteps taken againſt the Princeſs, and alſo perhaps to inflict ſuch a meaſure of mortification, as might deter her hereafter from any ſuch preſumptuous, and offenſive interference. In order to give the greater ſolemnity to this procedure, the cabinet miniſters were aſſociated with the heads of the church and the law;—the two Archbiſhops and the Biſhop of London, and the Preſidents of the different courts of juſtice. The minutes of the former inveſtigation, which had been ſealed up, and depoſited in the office of the Secretary of State, were opened, & ſubmitted to the peruſal of theſe venerable perſons; & they were required to ſtate their opinion, "whether under all the circumſtances of the caſe, it were fit and proper that the intercourſe between the Princeſs of Wales, and her daughter, the Princeſs Charlotte, ſhould continue to be ſubject to regulations and reſtrictions." Several days were ſpent in examining the documents, and in conſultation; and on the 25th February a report was produced, preciſely of the tenor moſt deſirable to thoſe by whom the inquiry was inſtituted. The reſtraint impoſed upon the intercourſe between the Princeſs and her daughter, was decidedly approved, with a diſtinct reference to that part of her former conduct which had been the ſubject of inveſtigation: and as ſome ſurmiſes had ſeemed to be thrown out, reſpecting the part which the Prince himſelf had taken, to which it was to be feared that the public might liſten, care was taken, in this very courtly document, to expreſs an intire conviction of his freedom from every ſhadow of blame or ſuſpicion.

This report, when it reached the public eye, was not very well received; and it muſt be confeſſed, that it did not ſtrongly tend to diſſipate that malignant eſtimate of the views and character of public men, which had become ſo prevalent. The misfortune was, that it was drawn up, in a great meaſure, by the very ſame men who, on the very ſame evidence, had formerly pronounced a ſentence of unqualified acquittal. Several members too, and thoſe the leading ones, were known to have taken an active part in reprobating the Report of 1806, which they themſelves now exceeded in ſeverity. That Report, while it inflicted a meaſure of cenſure, had at the ſame time expreſſed an acquittal from the deeper and more criminal charges. But the Report of 1813, while it intimated that there was blame, left its extent altogether vague and undefined; the greateſt as well as the leaſt degree of criminality, might be implied by the terms in which it was couched. To the form of the procedure too, the ſame irregularity, which had been juſtly blamed in the former inveſtigation, took place in a ſtill greater degree. The Princeſs was condemned without hearing, without warning, without knowing, unleſs by common report, that any proceeding had been inſtituted. The compoſition of the court, in ſhort, was clearly exceptionable. A majority conſiſted of the cabinet miniſters themſelves, who had adviſed, or were ſuppoſed to have adviſed the meaſures upon which they were now ſitting as judges. They were parties, and upon the received principles of equity, ought to have been excluded.

The Princeſs therefore, in this proceeding, was very hardly dealt with; and we are not ſurpriſed, that ſhe ſhould immediately take ſome ſtep to vindicate her honour. Yet we ſhould heſitate to ſay, that there was room for one ſo extreme and unprecedented, as that to which ſhe actually had recourſe. To throw herſelf as a ſuppliant before any claſs of ſubjects, however diſtinguiſhed; to proclaim thus loudly the dire diſſenſions which agitated her illuſtrious houſe; to ſhut out all approach, and all hope of conciliation, was a courſe, to which perhaps only the influence of violent councils could have impelled her. The mere publication of the documents, connected with the former enquiry, which were in her hands would have formed a ſilent appeal to the public, and would have precluded the neceſſity of ſuch an exhibition. Under the guidance of ſuch adviſers, however, ſhe formed the reſolution of throwing herſelf and her cauſe before the houſes of parliament, and of ſeeking from them a reparation of the wrongs which ſhe had ſuſtained from her huſband, and from his counſellors.

In purſuance of this determination, the Princeſs wrote a letter, of which ſhe tranſmitted two copies, one to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, the other to the Lord Chancellor, for the purpoſe of being communicated to the Upper Houſe. She here mentions the Report, a copy of which had been tranſmitted to her; ſhe ſtates it to contain aſperſions upon her character, vague indeed, but which ſhe conceives, in any degree whatever, to be unjuſt; and after deprecating the irregular manner in which it had been drawn up, ſhe demands from parliament a deliberate and ſolemn inveſtigation of her whole conduct.

The dignified perſonages to whom this letter was addreſſed, were placed certainly in a ſomewhat embarraſſing ſituation. Here was a caſe for which Engliſh hiſtory ſcarcely furniſhed a precedent; and it might appear doubtful whether it was one in which parliament had at all a right to interfere. Under this impreſſion the Chancellor, who might naturally be biaſſed by his connection with the Prince, and high place in his council, declined communicating the letter to the Houſe of Lords. The Speaker alſo, on firſt receiving it, followed a ſimilar courſe, merely, however, upon the principal of the letter being not ſigned, and therefore not authenticated. But next day, on receiving a ſecond copy, in which this requiſite was complied with, he communicated it to the houſe. An agitation, which may be eaſily conceived, was immediately excited; and a cry inſtantly aroſe, that the letter ſhould ſhould be read. Mr. Whitbread then made an attempt to produce an immediate diſcuſſion. This gentleman, whom we have not hitherto had occaſion to notice, ſtood forward now the avowed champion of the Princeſs. He alone, of all the Whigs, ſtill maintained his connection with the popular body; and though not received by that unmanageable party as its head was regarded by the public in general as its moſt reſpectable member. An undoubted character for uprightneſs and integrity, an eloquence forcible though ſomewhat laboured, an extraordinary parliamentary activity, without any views of office, give him always, though ſtanding nearly alone, a conſiderable weight in the public deliberations. As an alloy to his merits may be mentioned the too great violence with which he is apt to drive his favourite adherence to certain paradoxical opinions. We allude particularly to thoſe on the ſubject of foreign policy, on which point indeed we muſt own our views and his to be entirely adverſe. However, our own at preſent is ſolely with the part taken by him in the affair of the Princeſs. His ardour in her cauſe was inſpired probably by the conviction of its juſtice, by a generous concern for ſo illuſtrious a ſufferer, and partly perhaps by a ſecret hope of thus earning an acceſſion of popularity. The immediate diſcuſſion which he urged, however, did not take place. Mr. Cochrane Johnſtone, whoſe zeal got the ſtart of Mr. Whitbread's, had already announced a motion on the ſame ſubject which ſtood for the 4th of March. To that day then it was agreed to refer the very delicate and intereſting debate to which this queſtion muſt inevitably give riſe.

On the appointed day, parliament aſſembled, and the debate would immediately have opened, But one Mr. Lygon, unexpectedly choſe to exercise the right veſted in every individual member, of enforcing the entire excluſion of ſtrangers. The privilege was undiſputed, and the preſent ſeemed a very fair occaſion for its exerciſe. But the popular leaders, whoſe ſpeeches had been prepared for the gallery, at leaſt as much as for the houſe, were ſtruck with extreme conſternation and diſguſt. Mr. Johnſtone ſhewed a diſpoſition to delay his ſpeech till a future night, when it could be uttered before a leſs limited audience: and in purſuance of this view, Mr. Bennett moved an adjournment. Mr. Lygon, however, declared that this manoeuvre ſhould not avail; and that as often as the houſe ſhould meet for the purpoſe of this debate, he would exerciſe his privilege of excluſion. Meanwhile, the ſenſe of the houſe appeared evidently to be, that though Mr. Bennett could not be debarred from the right of moving an adjournment, his exerciſe of it in the preſent inſtance had been decidedly vexatious. No alternative, therefore, was left to Mr. Johnſtone, but to proceed with his motion; and he had accordingly begun his ſpeech for that purpoſe, when he was prevented by indiſpoſition from proceeding. The debate was therefore adjourned till the following night. A long and intereſting converſation then took place. Lord Caſtlereagh, while cenſuring with conſiderable aſperity, the recent proceedings of her Royal Highneſs, declared his conviction that, of the criminal charges advanced againſt her, there exiſted no proof whatever, and that the evidence given by Sir John and Lady Douglas ought, with the perſons by whom it was made, to be conſigned to utter and final infamy. Such a declaration from a miniſter who took the lead in the cabinet, who had been preſent both at the laſt and preſent inveſtigations, & who had now an intereſt in aſſerting the contrary, had it been poſſible, was received as fully eſtabliſhing the innocence of her Royal Highneſs. Mr. Whitbread, who, though the motion had been made by another, ſeemed now to have completely taken the management of the affair, declared his ſatisfaction, and forbore to preſs any of the motions which had been made. The houſe, in throwing out theſe motions, was univerſally conſidered as having pronounced a tacit, but full ſentence of acquittal.

Proceedings might here have dropped, had not Mr. Whitbread's activity and ſtirring diſpoſition led him to bring it forward in another ſhape. It was now admitted on all ſides, that the leading witneſſes againſt the Princeſs, Sir John and Lady Douglas, had been guilty of perjury; the queſtion then was, why they were permitted to live in perfect impunity, like perſons in no degree amenable to the laws of their country. This queſtion was the more eagerly canvaſſed by the adherents of the Princeſs, becauſe they had to complain that theſe perſons were again under examination by the Privy Council. Such a proceeding could be aſcribed to no other motive, beſides a very unfair eagerneſs to extract, even from theſe impure ſources, ſome new ground of accuſation againſt her Royal Highneſs. Mr. Whitbread came alſo fortified by an unexpected document. Sir John and Lady Douglas themſelves, eager apparently to wipe off the deep ſtain which attached to them, preſented a petition, that they might be allowed to make oath anew to all that they had formerly depoſed. They thus wiſhed to become liable to a proſecution at common law, which they were not, on account of evidence given before the Privy Council; and thus to be furniſhed with an opportunity, as they aſſerted, of vindicating their character. To follow up this vindication ſeemed, therefore, a matter of private, as well as of public juſtice. It was ſtated, however, in reply to the arguments drawn from ſuch ſources, that not only theſe two perſons could not be brought to trial for evidence given before the Privy Council; but that ſuch a trial, in whatever manner conducted, would be attended with conſequences every way to be deprecated. All the evidence which it was ſo deſirable ſhould be buried in oblivion, muſt then be produced anew in open court; and the preſent agitation of the public mind would be continually kept alive. Mr. Whitbread ſeemed to liſten to theſe reaſons; and, inſtead of preſſing his original motion, very unexpectedly brought forward one for the puniſhment of two news paper printers, whom he charged with having inſerted ſlanderous paragraphs againſt the Princeſs. Such notice of an affair ſo trivial, on grounds too ſo little conſonant to his uſual principles, was treated by his opponents with juſt ridicule; and this motion ſhared the fate of its predeceſſor. The ſubject was now entirely dropt, and was never again brought before the houſe.

(To be continued.)

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